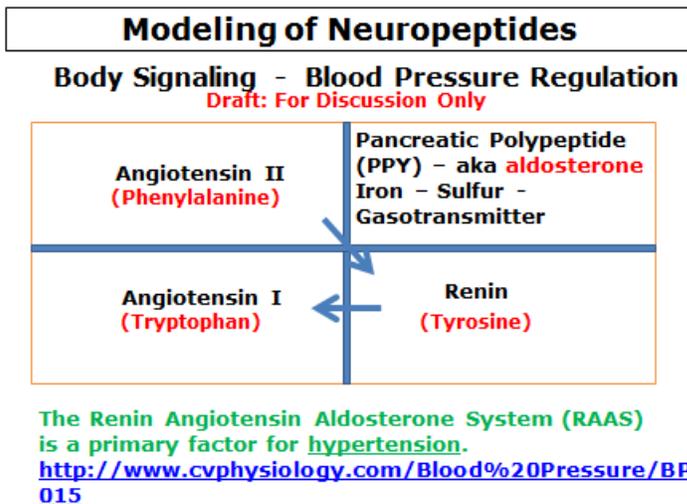


Quantum biology has identified aldosterone as the source for stress. As illustrated below, byproducts of aldosterone can be verified as a primary cause of high blood pressure. Refer to the following:

[https://www.mcfip.net/upload/Behavioral%20Health%20-%20Brain%20Chemistry\(2\).pdf](https://www.mcfip.net/upload/Behavioral%20Health%20-%20Brain%20Chemistry(2).pdf)



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Validation research is needed but, with near certainty, depression will retard the rate of opening and closing of the vasculature with CVD mortality increasing.

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-05-everyday-stress-boost-blood-vessel.html>

MAY 7, 2019

Everyday stress may boost blood vessel dysfunction in people with depression

by Pennsylvania State University

Long-term stress has been linked with cardiovascular disease, but for people with depression, researchers say small, everyday stressors may be enough to diminish blood vessel function in otherwise healthy adults.

A team of researchers led by Penn State found that among adults with depression, those who had experienced [stress](#) in the previous 24 hours had worse endothelial function—a process that helps regulate blood flow—than those with depression alone.

Lacy Alexander, associate professor of kinesiology, said the results help explain the links between stress, depression and [cardiovascular disease](#), and may help design future intervention and prevention strategies.

"This study could be a jumping-off point for looking into whether if people are taught more behavioral strategies in dealing with everyday stressors, maybe that could be protective for their cardiovascular health," Alexander said. "For example, maybe mindfulness or [cognitive behavioral therapy](#) could be beneficial not just for young, [healthy adults](#), but also for those who are at risk for cardiovascular disease."

Previous research has linked chronic exposure to stress with the development of cardiovascular disease. But the researchers said the exact processes of how stress affects the body and can contribute to cardiovascular disease are not known.

Jody Greaney, now an assistant professor at the University of Texas at Arlington, who led this study as a postdoctoral research fellow at Penn State, said that because depression is also linked with cardiovascular disease, she and the other researchers wanted to better understand how stress, depression and [vascular function](#) are connected.

"When I started studying how vascular function differs in adults with depression, it became clear that we had to consider the role of stress, as well," Greaney said. "If you're chronically stressed, you're more likely to develop depression. It's just impossible to tease those two apart. We wanted to look at the three-way interaction between stress, depression and vascular function."

For the study, the researchers recruited 43 healthy adults who did not have cardiovascular disease, did not use tobacco products and were recreationally active. The researchers also evaluated the participants for symptoms of depression.

On the day of the experiment, the participants reported any stressors they had experienced in the previous 24 hours, including arguments with a friend or family member or a stressful event at work or school.

The researchers also measured endothelial function by inserting a tiny fiber under the skin of the participants' arms. The fiber allowed them to apply a small amount of the drug acetylcholine, which then affected the blood vessels in an area about the size of a dime. The researchers then looked at how the drug affected the endothelial function in those vessels.

In addition to stress being linked with worse endothelial function in people with depression, the researchers found other symptoms associated with depression.

"Adults with depression also experienced more stress and rated it as being more severe than healthy nondepressed adults, which confirms the link between stress and depression," Greaney said. "Additionally, [adults](#) with depression may have worse vascular function in general, although endothelial function was worse when [depression](#) and stress were combined."

Greaney said that in addition to being helpful for designing future prevention and intervention efforts, the results—recently published in the *Journal of the American Heart Association*—have helped underline the importance of the psychological aspects of certain conditions.

"As a physiologist, I'm used to drilling down into the specific mechanisms of vascular function without ever considering a psychological profile of that person," Greaney said. "But this study would tell you that's critically important to consider—the interplay because physiology and psychology."

In the future, Greaney said she hopes to continue researching a more comprehensive assessment of stress and additional measures of vascular function.